

scientifically bound, under the compromises of the Constitution, to regard all and protect all alike. But we call on those who employ slave labor, for God's sake, not to provoke the masses against themselves. Set not yourselves on too many dogs, in offensive aggression, above them. A large majority of the freemen of this nation are poor laborers; men, nevertheless, of proud spirits, of true hearts, and to be remembered, of stout arms. They are to be conciliated, not despised; they are to be regarded and protected, not trampled on and made subservient to interests antagonistic to their property and dignity. Mr. Calhoun had better not make statistical tables. Others will turn the tables on him. For the security of slavery we have the guarantees of the Constitution. Seeking other supports, we shall lose those we already have.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ALABAMA ON SLAVE REPRESENTATION.—The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Alabama Legislature, in relation to sundry matters of national concern:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That they regard the proposition of Massachusetts to amend the Constitution, and her declaration that this was necessary to the stability and permanence of the Union, as a determination that she is both ready and willing to dissolve our political compact.

That the federal Constitution resulted from a compact between the several States, and is founded in compromise of the various interests which distinguished them. That the question of representation was adjusted by the Convention upon equitable principles; and that the Alabama Legislature, in its right on the request of one State, nor at the bidding of any great number. [The right here referred to is the representation of three-fifths of slaves and free persons of color, as guaranteed to the slaveholding States by the Constitution.]

Resolved, That the repeal of the 25th rule, by the present Congress, was a weak and truculent attempt to the spirit of fanaticism. That it does splash its fiery arrows over every section of our confederacy.

That we sympathize with the patriotic spirit of the Legislature of South Carolina, which so promptly resisted the insolent attempt to disturb her domestic tranquility. "The power of slavery belongs to the States respectively; it is local in its character and effects." Each State has a right to guard its citizens against its inconvencience and dangers. "The right to exercise her power by a State is higher and deeper than the Constitution." "The evil involves the prosperity and may endanger the existence of the State. Its power to guard against, or to remedy the evil, is as high as the law of self-preservation; it is a law to every community, and especially to a sovereign State."

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON SLAVERY.

The Frankfort Commonwealth contains the following explicit and manly declaration:

T. B. STEVENSON, Esq.

Sir—I ask the liberty to make through your columns, a summary statement of my views upon the subject of slavery. By a portion of the people of this State, I never expect to be fairly represented. To the great mass of the people, who have no interest in suppressing truth, I would appeal against the calumnies of a servile and servile press.

Slavery is a municipal institution. It exists by no other right and tenure than the Constitution of Kentucky. I am opposed to depriving slaveholders of their slaves by any other than constitutional and legal means. Of course, then, I have no sympathy for those who would liberate the slaves of Kentucky in other ways. I have no connection with any man, or set of men, who would sanction or undertake the illegal liberation of slaves; and I feel bound, by my allegiance to the State of Kentucky, to resist (by force if necessary) all such efforts.

While I hold that the United States Constitution has no power to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any place of its exclusive supremacy; so, I contend, that in the States, once admitted into the Union, and thereby become sovereign and independent, Congress has no power or right to interfere with or touch slavery, without the legitimate consent of the States.

I believe that the addition of new slave States or slave territory to this Union, is unconstitutional and impossible.

I am the avowed and uncompromising enemy of slavery, and shall never cease to use all Constitutional, and honorable, and just means, to cause its extinction in Kentucky, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States. I have no prejudice nor enmities to gratify; but, impelled by a sense of self-respect, love and justice, and the highest expediency, I shall ever maintain that liberty is our only safety.

For the freedom of speech and of the press, I shall never cease to battle while life lasts. There are no Kentucky slaves so long as we yield these Constitutional and glorious privileges, without which it is the very mockery to talk about being a free people. I envy him not. A slave to slaves, let him soldier in his infamy. With such I hold no fellowship—from such I ask no quarter. All I ask is an open field and a fair fight.

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1845.

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

In compliance with the wish which has been expressed in every part of the Commonwealth, a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS—without distinction of party, so far as they are opposed to the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—will be held, at FANEUIL HALL, on Wednesday, the 22d inst, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating upon that subject, and of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient.

The citizens of the several cities and towns, who are in favor of the object, are requested to meet, without delay, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Convention.

It is proposed that the number of delegates from each town shall be equal to, and not exceed, three times the number of Representatives in the General Court to which the town may be entitled in any one year.

[CIRCULAR.]

Boston, January 15, 1845.

We respectfully ask your attention to the foregoing Call of a Convention of the People of Massachusetts, to be held at Faneuil Hall, on the 22d inst, for the purpose of considering the project of the Annexation of Texas, and of expressing the public sentiment of Massachusetts in relation thereto.

It having been deemed expedient to call such a Convention, the undersigned have been appointed by the Signers of the Call, a Committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. As it is proposed that the Convention shall be constituted of delegates to be chosen in the several cities and towns, it is necessary that meetings should be forthwith held for this purpose; and it is the object of this communication to request that you would take the necessary measures for calling such a meeting in the town in which you reside. We beg leave to suggest, that you should do so without delay, and that you should transmit to Charles T. Russell, Esq., in Boston, a list of the delegates who may be appointed.

In explanation of the wishes and purposes of the Signers of the Call, you will be pleased to state that it is proposed that the Convention shall be in session for two days, that there shall be a free and full discussion of the subject under consideration, and that such measures shall be adopted as may commend themselves to the deliberate judgment of those assembled. Under the conviction that the Annexation of Texas can only be regarded as a violation of the Constitution, and, in reference to the object which has been avowed, as conflicting with the design and highest purposes of a Republican government, it is believed to be the duty of the people of Massachusetts, and of every Free State, earnestly and solemnly to protest against any action upon the subject on the part of the National Government, whether in the Executive or Legislative department, and to declare to the country the motives and reasons which suggest and justify such a proceeding.

The attempt has been made on the part of those who desire to defeat the object of the Convention, to render it odious by misrepresenting it. It is therefore important to be understood that the design

of the Convention is to resist an overthrow of the Constitution, and thereby to remove an obstacle to the preservation of the Union; to consult and cooperate for the good of the country; to consider what is due to the character of our government, and to vindicate its honor; and to express no sentiments, to declare no purposes, and to propose no measures, but such as will be seen to be worthy of true republicans and conscientious patriots. The Union as it is—the Constitution as our Fathers made it—the signers of this call are as much determined as any can be to maintain inviolate. The Union has been productive of too much common benefit and glory for them to be capable of undervaluing it; and the Constitution is the only guaranty of so many important rights and inestimable privileges, that they esteem it their first duty to the country to sustain it.

In relation to the question of Slavery, as involved in the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, we deem it proper to remark, that this alone, of all the questions pertaining to Slavery, will claim the consideration of the Convention; and we rejoice to believe that upon the issue presented by this question, if it shall be fairly and fully met, there can be little diversity of sentiment among the people of Massachusetts. To the recognition of Slavery as a temporary institution within the limits which it occupied at the formation of the Constitution, our Fathers reluctantly consented; for the increase of the number of slaveholding States within the terms of the Missouri compromise, the votes of a barely sufficient number of the Representatives of the Free States were unfortunately obtained; and while we endure as we may, until we can rightfully avoid them, the necessary evils which, by the provisions of the Constitution, and from the operation of the laws, have been thus entailed upon the country, it is and should be regarded as quite another question, whether we will submit to an unconstitutional attempt, to extend the beneficial influence, and to prolong the unnatural duration of our great national crime. To decide this question in the negative, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is the most emphatic declaration to the spirit of fanaticism. That it does splash its fiery arrows over every section of our confederacy.

Resolved, That the repeal of the 25th rule, by the present Congress, was a weak and truculent attempt to the spirit of fanaticism. That it does splash its fiery arrows over every section of our confederacy. That we sympathize with the patriotic spirit of the Legislature of South Carolina, which so promptly resisted the insolent attempt to disturb her domestic tranquility. "The power of slavery belongs to the States respectively; it is local in its character and effects." Each State has a right to guard its citizens against its inconvencience and dangers. "The right to exercise her power by a State is higher and deeper than the Constitution." "The evil involves the prosperity and may endanger the existence of the State. Its power to guard against, or to remedy the evil, is as high as the law of self-preservation; it is a law to every community, and especially to a sovereign State."

With this explanation of the design of the Convention, we deem it scarcely necessary to suggest the importance of selecting as delegates the soundest, most judicious, and trustworthy citizens, and of sending only those whose wisdom in council will be a safeguard against error, and whose resolution and firmness will insure prompt and decisive action.

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
Stephen C. Phillips, Salem,
J. B. Condit, New Bedford,
John C. Gray, Boston,
Henry Wilson, Natick,
Charles Allen, Worcester,
Albert Fearing, Boston,
M. Lawrence, Belchertown,
Wm. Schouler, Lowell,
Charles F. Adams, New Bedford,
N. B. Boardman, Fall River,
J. H. Clifford, New Bedford,
A. Foote, Weymouth,
I. Livermore, Cambridge,
Charles T. Russell, Boston,
S. H. Walley, Jr., Roxbury,
T. A. Greene, New Bedford,
Charles Stearns, Springfield,
E. Hopkins, Northampton,
Seth Sprague, Jr., Duxbury,
Wm. Stevens, Andover,
J. T. Stevenson, Boston,
J. Hayden, Weymouth,
Linus Child, Southborough,
Wm. Dwight, Springfield,
William Jackson, Newton,
G. T. Curtis, Boston,
Wm. Mitchell, Nantucket,
W. S. Bradbury, Westminister,
Ebenezer Hussey, Lynn,
John I. Baker, Boston,
G. T. Davis, Greenfield,
Peter Fay, Southborough,
Committee of Arrangements.

GREAT ANTI-ANNEXATION CONVENTION IN FANEUIL HALL.

The delegates elected to the convention, on the subject of Texas, assembled in Faneuil Hall, at the time and hour named in the general call, for the meeting.

There was a large and respectable body of delegates in attendance, comprising much of the moral worth and talent of the State. We noticed among the delegates, men who have been known to the citizens of Massachusetts, both as State and national Legislators, who have occupied seats upon her Judicial benches, lawyers of eminent standing, divines, men of letters, with others who have made themselves more or less distinguished in the various walks of life.

The assembly was called to order by the Hon. S. C. PHILLIPS, of Salem.

Hon. C. F. ADAMS moved a Committee be appointed of one member from each Congressional District, to nominate a list of officers for the Convention. Nominated by the Chair.

1st District—Hon. C. F. ADAMS, of Boston.
2d " Hon. ROBERT S. DANIELS, of Danvers.
3d " JOHN CLARK, of Lowell.
4th " Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Lexington.
5th " W. S. BRADBURY, of Westminister.
6th " ELIZABETH W. HOPKINS, of Northampton.
7th " JOEL HAYDEN, of Weymouth.
8th " HENRY WILDER, of Natick.
9th " NATHL. B. BORDEN, of Fall River.
10th " THOMAS A. GREEN, of New Bedford.

The Committee retired, and in a short time, through their Chairman, C. F. ADAMS, reported the following list of officers for the Convention, which report was unanimously accepted.

President—Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, of Boston.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Boston.
2d " Hon. DANIEL A. WHITE, of Salem.
3d " Hon. ELIZABETH HENNINGSTON, of Lowell.
4th " Hon. DAVID WILDER, of Westminister.
5th " Hon. GEORGE GRINNELL, of Greenfield.
6th " Hon. ASABEL FOSTER, of Weymouth.
7th " Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON, of Newton.
8th " Hon. ANTONIAS HALE, of Bridgewater.
9th " Hon. JOHN REED, of Yarmouth.

Secretaries—Geo. T. CURTIS, Boston; J. B. CONDIT, New Bedford; J. M. EARLE, Worcester; and JOHN G. WHITTIER, Amesbury.

MARTIN BRINNEE, Esq., and Hon. SETH SPRAGUE, of Duxbury, conducted the President to the Chair—

who, after calling upon the officers to take their seats upon the stage, invited the Rev. Dr. PARKMAN, of this city, to address the Throne of Grace, who made a most solemn and appropriate prayer.

Judge Williams, on entering on the duties of President, addressed the Convention in an able and effective speech, which was listened to with much interest. The Convention was then addressed by Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, who, in some very eloquent remarks, explained the objects, to accomplish which, the Convention had been called.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, a Committee of three was appointed to prepare an Address to the People of the United States.

John C. Gray, Esq., of Boston, after a short address upon the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, moved that a Committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, be nominated by

the Chair, to report the order of business to be acted upon by the Convention.

The President nominated the following named gentlemen, who were unanimously chosen by the meeting, viz:

1st District, John C. Gray, Boston; 2d, Ebenezer Hussey, Lynn; 3d, Wm. Stevens, Andover; 4th, John G. Palfrey, Cambridge; 5th, Ira M. Barton, Worcester; 6th, Myron Lawrence, Belchertown; 7th, Asabel Foote, Weymouth; 8th, Samuel E. Sewall, Roxbury; 9th, Seth Sprague, Jr., Duxbury; 10th, E. E. Knowles, Eastham.

The Committee retired, and in their absence a motion was adopted to invite the members of the State Government to seats on the floor of the Hall.

Mr. Gray, of Boston, from the Business Committee, reported that the Committee suggested, 1st, the appointment of a Committee of three by the President, to draft an Address to the People of the United States; 2d, a Committee to correspond with the opponents of Annexation in other States; 3d, that no other measure was necessary to be adopted by the Convention; 4th, that every other proposition offered should be referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Garrison moved that the third proposition be amended. He did not know what might be the character of the Address, and he thought that the Convention should not tie its hands to prevent action on the question before them.

Mr. Gray thought the plan of the Committee as reported, was best calculated to accomplish the objects of the Convention, in the short time allowed for its action.

Hon. Linus Child, of Worcester, moved that the portion of the report objected to, be stricken out.

Mr. Gray rose to correct a wrong impression which it had been suggested to him was received concerning the Address. It was the intention of the Committee, for that it should go forth without such sanction.

Rev. Orin Fowler, of Fall River, seconded the motion of Mr. Child. He wished the Convention to act freely, and without restraint, upon any subject which should come up.

Mr. Gray assented, and a vote for the measure was carried.

The remainder of the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee to draft an Address—Hon. Charles Allen, Worcester; Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Salem; Hon. William B. Calhoun, Springfield.

After the appointment of the Committee, at half past one o'clock, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Hon. Charles Allen, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported an Address to the People of the United States, setting forth in full the Constitutional arguments, and the moral, political and social objections against annexation. The Address was a most sound and able document, and occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes in its reading. As it will be immediately published and circulated through the papers and otherwise, we forbear further comment upon it at this time.

When the reading was concluded, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy of Cambridgeport, rose and moved that the Address be re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to again submit the same to the Convention at its close, with such modifications as the discussions and deliberations of the meeting might suggest or require. He commenced some remarks in support and in explanation of his motion, when the audience called him to the rostrum, and he occupied some time in a pungent, sarcastic and effective speech in exposition of the fraudulent manner and iniquitous purpose of the project of annexation. He was frequently interrupted by applause from the multitude, and concluded by submitting the following resolution to be adopted and presented by the Business Committee—

Resolved, That in case the area of Slavery be extended by the annexation of Texas to the United States, the free States will be released from any obligations which may be supposed to have bound them in any manner to support Slavery—and that it will become their duty to treat slaveholding on land, no less than on sea, as a species of piracy—at variance with all just laws and constitutions, and not to be contented in any way whatever, either by restoring fugitive slaves, or furnishing military aid to suppress servile insurrections.

President Allen, of Northampton, followed in a short but spirited address, tempered with argument and sound reasonings upon the subject matter which has called the Convention together. Rather than have Texas annexed, he was for a dissolution.

Mr. Hussey of Lynn, moved that the Business Committee be instructed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, in regard to the recent outrages upon the rights of Massachusetts by the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. He sustained his motion in some eloquent and pertinent remarks.

Mr. Phillips of Salem, stated that as the Legislature was about to make report and take action in reference to that subject, it had been thought advisable by the Committee to thus leave the matter, more particularly as it strictly came under the special cognizance of the Legislature.

After some desultory debates, it was concluded to refer the whole subject to the consideration of the Business Committee, to be acted upon in such a manner as they saw fit.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee of Arrangements, informed the Convention that the use of the Hall could only be secured for this day, as an election was to be held there to-morrow. He moved that the Committee, therefore, be instructed to procure another place of meeting, as it had been resolved to continue the Convention another day.

The motion was adopted, and at 1-4 before 6, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President vacated the Chair, and the Hon. George Grinnell, of Greenfield, one of the Vice Presidents, supplied his place.

George S. Hillard, Esq. of Boston, presented the moral aspects of the annexation scheme in a speech of much beauty and forcible illustration.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison came upon the stage amid deafening cheers, and said he rose to second the motion of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, and also to offer the following in amendment, or rather in connection and addition—

"That in view of the fact, that two branches of the Government have already declared their wish and concurrence in the project of annexation, we deem it our duty distinctly to declare what ought to be, and what we have faith to believe will be, the course of Massachusetts, should the infamous plan be consummated. Deeming the act utterly unconstitutional and void, we declare that the people of this Commonwealth will never submit to it as the law of the land, but look upon the Union as dissolved, and proceed to form a new government for herself and such of the free States as will aid her in carrying out the great purposes of our fathers in behalf of civil liberty. And we call upon the several towns of the Commonwealth, whenever the President shall announce that Texas is annexed to this Union, immediately to assemble and choose delegates for a second session of this Convention, which shall take measures for the formation of a new Union with such States as do not tolerate domestic slavery—the Union of 1789 having then ceased to exist."

In the maintenance of his course, Mr. Garrison made a lengthy and characteristic speech, during which he was alternately interrupted with cheers and hisses.

Ebenezer Hussey of Lynn, then addressed the Convention, in favor of the Union, followed by Hon. L. Child, of the Massachusetts Senate, who closed his remarks with a motion to lay the resolution of J.

C. Lovejoy, and the amendment of W. L. Garrison, on the table, which was carried.

H. B. Stanton, Esq. was then called for, who took the platform and spoke about half an hour, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Stetson of Medford, when the Convention adjourned to meet at Tremont Chapel to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY FORENOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. by the President, Hon. John M. Williams, when the Rev. Dr. Allen, of Northampton, upon the invitation of the presiding officer, delivered a prayer which breathed the true spirit of the Christian, and invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon our common country, and besought the interposition of Providence in the matter of slavery, that this great national sin might be stayed, and that in all attempts of our people to arrest the progress of slavery, or other nefarious attempts connected with it, the utmost moderation and wisdom might be maintained.

The President then announced the following gentlemen as a Committee of Correspondence, to correspond with such committees as might be appointed in other States, from among the opponents of the annexation of Texas:

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem.
Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester.
Hon. John C. Gray, of Boston.
Hon. Charles F. Adams, of Boston.
Hon. William B. Calhoun, of Springfield.

Mr. Garrison observed that the Committee were appointed from one party—he hoped that some good Democrats might be induced to enter upon a correspondence with his Whig friends, upon the matter of annexation. He had no objection to the gentlemen appointed, but he thought that it must be some direct agency which brought about the construction.

Upon request, the call for the Convention was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Phillips, from the Committee of Arrangements, stated it to be his duty to announce that letters had been received from one of the most distinguished Whigs, and one of the most distinguished Democrats in the State, who were obliged to decline an invitation to be present to-day. Mr. P. said he should move that the Committee of Correspondence be enlarged, in order to do honor to at least one honest Democrat; he also observed that his friends of the Convention might perceive that a few of the Democratic party were with the Whigs in their opposition to annexation. The letters were from the Hon. Levecret Saltonstall of Salem, and the Hon. James Fowler, both of whom argued strongly against the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery.

The latter gentleman expressed the deepest regret that the Democratic party in the country had been found to take the lead in this nefarious design of the extension and perpetuation of slavery. He insisted that the party had been drawn off from the main issues, and condemned any northern member who had voted for annexation, and predicted the downfall of any party which favored it, and opposed freedom.

Mr. Phillips also read a letter from Prof. Stewart of Andover, in answer to an invitation to be present. The Prof. expressed his warmest sympathies with the objects of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the Committee on Correspondence was enlarged by the appointment of the following gentlemen:

Hon. James Fowler, of Westfield.
Hon. James G. Carter, of Lancaster.

Mr. Gregg, of Roxbury, avowed himself a Democrat, and an uncompromising opponent of annexation. He said he believed if the voice of the Democratic party could be fairly expressed, it would oppose annexation. He pronounced the Baltimore Convention as an eminently cursed and diabolical affair, which had adroitly cheated the Democratic party out of its rights. He said, to favor annexation was a most singular method of exhibiting one's democracy.

Mr. G. observed that Mr. Gregg was one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in Roxbury.

The Rev. Samuel J. May of Lexington, favored the adoption of the Address to the People of the United States in the main—but was opposed to that clause in it which declares that the Constitution of the United States does not favor the slavery question. He spoke at much length and with great earnestness.

Hon. C. F. Adams of Boston, next addressed the Convention. He remarked that the measure of annexation grew out of the dimensions among ourselves, that slaveholders carried their measures through the difference in the free States. He contended that the Convention should adopt such measures, and only such measures, as would unite in action the free States. He believed the address to embody all that was required to secure united action. The adoption of any violent or radical measure would only tend to widen our differences, and to throw an additional power into the hands of the slaveholders. He also remarked that any proposition for the dissolution of the Union would be just what the slaveholders and the friends of annexation desired. He would not adopt any such proposition, but would adopt the address just as it is.

The Hon. JAMES G. CARTER, of Lancaster, approved the address, and gave his full adhesion to the U. S. Constitution. He did not deem it to afford any guarantees to the continuance of slavery. It is only the three-fifths provision which gives us our present troubles—but this does not provide for the continuance of slavery. Abolish slavery, and the provision falls at once to the ground. The gentleman suggested that the following be referred to the business committee, to be incorporated with the address or not, as the Committee in their discretion might determine.

"If the institution of slavery be not maintained where it was left by the Constitution, but the Constitution is violated by its extension, it becomes the duty of Massachusetts and other States to adopt measures to weaken and abolish slavery."

Hon. Linus Child, of the Senate, spoke briefly, and said that the majority who voted for annexation in the House of Representatives, were of those who were not re-elected, and could not be re-elected to the next Congress. From this he argued that the people were opposed to the measure. Gentlemen say, if Texas is annexed, the Union is dissolved—but let us not be alarmed—the Constitution forbids it—let us not let the act take place, and we go for repeal: the deed being a violation of the Constitution, would be null and void. He took the ground if a joint resolution could admit Texas into the Union, a joint resolution could put it out. He urged united action, that an undivided front might be presented.

Hon. Charles Allen, of the business committee, made a few remarks in explanation of the amendment offered by Mr. Carter, and of the determination of the Committee not to incorporate it into the address.

Mr. Carter withdrew his amendment, and at 1 P. M., the hour having arrived for the taking of the question upon the adoption of the address, the question was put, and the address adopted unanimously.

There were some few words from different members in relation to that clause declaring the Constitution did not favor slavery—these gentlemen protesting against that clause; but Mr. Phillips, of the committee who drew it up, having explained that it was worded with particular regard to the opinions of men of different views, all opposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Hussey, of Lynn, introduced, by the direction of the business committee, a series of resolutions in relation to the South Carolina and Louisiana affairs.

The adoption of these resolutions was advocated by Messrs. Wm. B. Calhoun of Springfield, and Henry Hubbard of Pittsfield, the agent of this State to the State of Louisiana. The former gentleman moved the adoption of these resolutions, and the presentation of them to the Legislature now in session, as a memorial.

The resolutions were finally laid upon the table, as their whole subject matter is now before the Legislature.

Hon. S. E. Sewall of Roxbury, moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the President of the Convention, for the able and faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties. Passed unanimously.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Child, it was voted that the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the officers, and published in pamphlet form, and also in the newspapers.

The President replied to the vote of thanks in a pertinent and beautiful address.

After speeches by Hon. Henry Hubbard of Pittsfield, and Hon. John Davis of Boston,

On motion, at 3-1-2 o'clock, P. M., the Convention dissolved.

CONGRESS.

From the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

A NEW PROPOSITION FOR ANNEXATION.

Great sensation was produced in the House, by the proposition of Mr. Robinson, a Democratic member from New York, to admit Texas as a State with a limited area, but to provide that slavery shall not exist in the remainder of the territory, without the assent of Congress.

The provisions of the bill were read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of Texas as may be embraced in an area not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, and as shall be described in the constitution to be adopted as hereafter provided, shall, on the adoption of a constitution by the people thereof as a State, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and of the transmission of such constitution to the President of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, be admitted as one of the States into this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such constitution shall contain a provision ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of the residue of the territory of Texas, in which slavery shall not exist, unless Congress shall hereafter determine by law, and this act of admission shall not be construed to imply any assumption of, or intention on the part of the United States to assume, now or hereafter, the debts or any portion thereof, of Texas, or to impair the right of the said State to the soil of the territory so to be ceded, or the right of the State of Texas to determine whether slavery shall or shall not exist in the said territory.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next appointment of Representatives among the States, the said State of Texas shall be entitled to two Senators and two Representatives in the Congress.

Several Southern members objected to the introduction of the bill. Some of the Union and excitement was manifested among the Southern members.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., denounced the bill.

Mr. Payne of Ala., said nearly all of these propositions had for their object the interference of the North with the slaveholding of slavery. They all looked to the direct abolition of slavery. The vote on the rejection of the bill was regarded as a test question, considering the source from which it came.

Mr. Atkinson said he would rather lose Texas forever, than vote for such a bill.

But the House would not reject the bill, in time. The vote was for rejection, yeas 63, nays 119.

It appears that the ultra annexationists and ultra non-annexationists formed the minority.

Ohio versus Annexation.

Mr. Tilden of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, against the Annexation of Texas.

Question on the Annexation Project.

The hall of the House was crowded at an early hour.

I never saw such a gallery before, although the weather was hot and sultry. Every member, too, was in his place, and a number of Senators were present.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JANUARY 31, 1845.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

Pursuant to the notification of the President and Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, according to its Constitution, the thirteenth annual meeting was held in the Marlboro' Chapel, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January.

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 24th, the President of the Society, Francis Jackson, took the chair.

After opportunity for prayer, the following persons were appointed assistant Secretaries:—William A. White, William P. Atkinson, Mary H. Lincoln.

Committees were then appointed, as follows: Committee on Business.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria Weston Chapman, Charles L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh.

Committee on the Roll and Finance.—Cyrus M. Burleigh, James N. Buffum, Cornelius Brannan.

Committee on Nomination of Officers.—Edmund Quincy, Wm. Ashby, Andrew Robinson, J. T. Everett, Wm. C. Nell, Amos Farnsworth, Frederick Douglass, Adin Ballou.

The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.

On motion of W. A. White, all persons present, or to be present, were invited to take part in the deliberations of the Society. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The President read the correspondence between himself and the Hon. Samuel Hoar.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1845.

HON. SAMUEL HOAR.

SUB.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society holds its annual meeting on Friday evening, January 25, at the Representatives' Chamber of the State House, and I am instructed by the Board of Managers to invite your attendance on that occasion, which I do with much respect and cordiality.

Recent events, and circumstances now in progress, have, more than at any other time since the Union of these States, shown to the people of the non-slaveholding States, more clearly and fully the true character and designs of the slaveholding power of this country, and the utter disregard, by the South, of constitutional obligations, when opposed to the popular sentiment.

The intention of strengthening the slaveholding power by the annexation of Texas, for the purpose of giving the whole country to its indefinite extension and perpetration, and consequently to its future domination in the national councils, seems to have awakened fears, and created apprehensions the most serious, among a large portion of the Northern people who have heretofore stood aloof from this question, and have generally considered the institution of slavery, its course and its consequences, as of no positive or particular concern of the people of the non-slaveholding States. A more correct view of this subject seems now to pervade the public mind, and it is more generally felt and acknowledged, that any vital error or disease, in one part of the body politic, will most certainly and seriously affect the whole system.

The signs of the times do certainly indicate, that the struggle between Slavery and Liberty has commenced, in so far, at least, as to which principle shall predominate in the national councils, and hereafter give its tone and policy to national affairs.

On a question of such far-reaching and vital importance, it is especially desirable that information of the character and condition of slavery, with the designs of those who advocate it, should be widely diffused, and full discussion exercised upon the means best adapted to save the non-slaveholding States from being chained to a system which they do not wish to uphold, and which they will then be forced to sustain and uphold.

It is in this respect, and not in the expectation that our views of slavery and of emancipation will precisely agree with your own, that we venture to solicit your attendance and co-operation. And your recent experience of the fruits of slavery leads us to hope, that you may perceive the propriety of our invitation, and feel no disinclination to accept it.

With much regard and esteem,

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Boston, January 20, 1845.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

SUB.—I received, on Saturday last, your kind invitation in behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to attend their annual meeting on Friday evening next.

If the existence of slavery anywhere on earth, but especially in our own country, were ever regarded by me with indifference, it must have been owing to great torpor or stupidity.

I suppose you will readily believe, that recent events have had no tendency to give me a more favorable opinion of this gigantic evil. The prospect of increasing its domain, strengthening its influence, and, as far as possible, protracting its duration, and all this by a people professing Christianity and a love of human liberty,—strikes me with horror.

Massachusetts is called on to express, audibly and emphatically, her voice on this subject. To me it seems that this should be done without distinction of sex or party, by delegates elected by the whole people for this express purpose.

Such a measure, you are aware, is contemplated. I hope that no town in the Commonwealth will fail in its representation.

I must, however, respectfully decline to accept your friendly invitation.

I fear that, were I now to attend your meeting, it might be imputed to a new-born zeal in the cause of liberty, produced by narrow and selfish considerations.

I have had several invitations, of late, to attend meetings of societies for similar purposes, which, for the same reason, I have declined.

Respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOAR.

Mr. Phillips then presented and sustained the following resolution, which, after remarks from the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr. of Duxbury, and Mr. S. S. Foster, was adopted:

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas is not only unconstitutional, and in itself a dissolution of the Union, but, in regard to its momentous consequences, and being the last of a long series of aggressions and usurpations on the part of the South, and evidence of a studied and systematic attempt to pervert to the support of slavery, all the power and influence of the national government, such annexation makes it the duty of the northern States, by all they owe to Liberty and Justice, and themselves, immediately, on its taking place, to call conventions for the organization of a new National Government.

Notwithstanding which,

Resolved, That, in the view of this Society, the whole progress of the Texas plot, and the spirit in which it has been met here, clearly prove that the whole northern mind is swallowed up and corrupted by party contests and party ambition, and that no efficient action whatever will be taken by the free States, should such action take place—which fact only more clearly proves to us, that nothing is to be hoped for from the North for freedom, while the public opinion continues chilled and paralyzed by the influence of this Union; and proves to us, still more forcibly than heretofore, the rightfulness and the necessity of our warfare, of

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS," and the duty of every honest man and abolitionist to denounce and repudiate the unholy compact of the Constitution.

Mr. S. S. Foster presented a resolution concerning

the future conduct of Massachusetts in the case of the

expulsion of her officer, the Hon. Samuel Hoar, from the port of Charleston, S. C. The subject was discussed by S. S. Foster, Henry Clapp, Jr. and C. C. Burleigh.

[The following excellent resolutions on this subject were drawn up by Adin Ballou, and intended to be presented and advocated by him, but he was compelled to leave before he had an opportunity of doing so. We insert them here, but not, of course, as a part of the official proceedings.]

Resolved, That the people and States of South Carolina and Louisiana, by their recent outrageous proceedings towards the people and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have supplanted to a long series of grievances, the most intolerable insult, and ought no longer to be regarded by the latter as friendly co-equals of a common society, but as haughty and insolent foreign offenders.

Resolved, That Massachusetts, as among the foremost of civilized Commonwealths, and pre-eminently the vindicator of natural rights, owes it to Almighty God, to the hopes of the human race, to her own dignity, and to the very integrity of her social existence, forthwith to suspend all commercial and political intercourse with the said people and States, until they shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth, by their Representatives in general Convention assembled, ought to promulgate a solemn Manifesto to the People of the United States, and of the civilized world, setting forth the wrongs inflicted on our non-slaveholding citizens in violation of sacred Constitutional pledges, the wanton contempt with which our most friendly efforts to obtain redress have been repelled, and of our absolute determination, by the peaceable means of Christian rebuke and non-intercourse, to maintain inviolate the dignity and rights of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the noblest spectacle which the people of this Commonwealth can exhibit to the world, under the injuries and insults they are receiving, will be to abstain from all retaliation and violence; to pledge to each other ample pecuniary relief of all distress occasioned to individuals by commercial and political non-intercourse with their common injurers; and by a spirit of indomitable self-sacrifice, to suffer together the loss of every worldly advantage, rather than surrender the ark of justice and human rights to its vindictive assaults.

Resolved, That all inhabitants of this Commonwealth, who shall uphold, by word or deed, the injuries, insulting and violent proceedings of South Carolina and Louisiana aforesaid, and shall attempt to hinder the strict observance of a peaceable commercial and political non-intercourse with the people of said States, during their present hostile attitude, ought to be held in public execration as infidels to every high moral principle, as betrayers of civil liberty, as enemies to the community in which they dwell, as unworthy of any political office or franchise, and as fit only to become renegades among the kindred spirits with whom they sympathize.

Resolved, That if the people and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the injuries and contempt heaped upon them by the people and States of South Carolina and Louisiana, shall evince no lively sense of their own dignity, or of the trust reposed in them by an expectant world, and through the contamination of party politics, or the sordid love of commercial gain, shall tamely continue in full fellowship with their unprincipled and insolent injurers, that their certain and deserved doom will be degradation, slavery, and ultimate social ruin.

Resolved, That whatever course the people of this Commonwealth, in their associate capacity, may pursue, amid the present alarming crisis, it becomes the anti-slavery hosts to warn them in thunder-tones of impending danger, to admonish them of their duty, and to set an example of unshaken, tireless, eternal devotion to the liberties and equal rights of man—never doubting that truth, justice, equity and benevolence will ultimately triumph.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Mr. Foster's resolution was taken up, and after discussion by Mr. Mellen, Dr. Walter Channing, S. S. Foster, W. A. White, S. J. May, John Allen, J. N. Buffum, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Uriah Ritchie and ——— Lunt, the whole subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of W. Phillips, W. A. White, S. S. Foster.

After a song from the Hutchinson Family, the meeting adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The special committee on the affairs of Massachusetts and South Carolina, reported the following resolution, which, after discussion by Messrs. Phillips, Clapp, Foster, White, Davis, Buffum, Daniel Rickertson, S. J. May, Garrison, Quincy, C. C. Burleigh, and Ballou, was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That, while this Society has neither the right nor the wish to demand or to defend a resort to physical force even for the execution of the laws, leaving that question entirely to the individual consciences of its members, and heartily responding to the sublime sentiment of O'Connell, that "no political reform was ever worth the shedding of a single drop of blood," still it cannot but see that, judging by the principles on which this government is based and has been conducted, the Executive of the State is bound to demand of the Executive of the Union, that the provisions of the Constitution be faithfully carried out, and that the Hon. Samuel Hoar, as agent of Massachusetts, be sustained by the Federal Government in his right of residence in the port of Charleston—and that as protection and allegiance are correlative, the one ceasing with the other, if the Federal Executive shall either refuse or be unable to secure to Massachusetts the rights guaranteed to her by the Constitution, then this Union is by that fact dissolved, and Massachusetts, on all the principles of national law, under her own Constitution, becomes unlimitedly sovereign and independent—bound and able to exercise all the rights of sovereignty in the protection of her citizens. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature ought, judging by the principles of the government, to memorialize the Governor to that effect, and to authorize him, by proclamation, in case of such an event occurring as the refusal of the President of the Union to sustain the rights of Massachusetts, to recall our Senators and Representatives from Congress, and to call a Convention for the purpose of arranging the internal and foreign relations of the State—seeing that, by such refusal to act, the Federal Government has abdicated office, and is politically dead.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The following resolutions were presented by Henry Clapp, Jr. and after remarks by himself and C. C. Burleigh, were laid on the table to afford time for the consideration of the cases of Walker, and others, in prison at the South.

Resolved, That in the infamous treatment which the official agents of this State recently received from the authorities of South Carolina and Louisiana, we recognize the natural fruit of the peculiar institutions of the South, and the legitimate consequence of the pro-slavery subservience of the North—and that, in the opinion of this Society, Massachusetts has no occasion to say to either of those States, "Stand aside, I am holier than thou." And, therefore,

Resolved, That the duty of this Society is to continue what John C. Calhoun calls its "plundering agitation," by exposing the terrible iniquity of the slave system and its upholders, and calling upon all men, without distinction of race, color, state, nation, or any outward condition, instantly to withdraw themselves from all pro-slavery connection, and to assume an uncompromising anti-slavery position.

While the resolution on the cases of Walker and others was being written, the following resolution was offered by Wendell Phillips, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Society has heard with deep sorrow that one of its members, John Murray Spear,

a man well known in this community by the devotion of his life to the highest interests of humanity—for his amiable manners and tolerant and loving spirit, was brutally and unprovokedly assaulted in the streets of Portland, resulting in illness which has endangered his life, and still confines him to his chamber; and that it learns with indignation that neither the citizens, with few honorable exceptions, nor the city authorities, have made any proper expression of their disapproval of such a disgraceful and cowardly outrage.

The Committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year reported, by their chairman, Mr. Quincy, the list which appears in another column, and which included the name of E. G. Loring. It was unanimously adopted.

The following letter from Ellis Gray Loring, Esq. was then read:

Boston, Jan. 22, 1845.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Not being able to concur, either on grounds of principle or policy, in the "Disunion" doctrine, now adopted as cardinal by the Society, I feel that I should not properly represent its views, as a member of the Board of Managers.

You will therefore signify to the Society my wish not to be a candidate for re-election as an officer. I trust it is needless to say to you, that I resign my seat at the Board on no alienation of feeling in respect to the Society or its Managers, but that I am, with unabated affection and esteem,

Their and your friend,
ELLIS GRAY LORING.

Edmund Quincy moved that the thanks of this Society be presented to Ellis Gray Loring, Esq. for his faithful services as Auditor of this Society during the past year, and as a member of the Board of Managers, since its formation; which, being seconded by W. L. Garrison, was unanimously carried.

The following Resolutions were reported (and subsequently adopted) and discussed by Messrs. Foster, Lunsford Lane, C. C. Burleigh, F. Douglass, and Mr. Andrews.

Resolved, That language fails us to express our indignation at the conduct of Capt. Gilbert Rickertson, of New Bedford, in returning to Virginia, to surrender his steward and the poor fugitive that had taken refuge on board his ship, to hunters and sellers of men; thus constituting himself a kidnapper of his fellow-men, and subjecting his memory to an immortality of infamy.

Resolved, That in the imprisonment of Walker, Torrey, Work, Burr, Thompson, Boyer, Lane, Delia Webster and Fairbank, we witness another instance of the utter hypocrisy of our countrymen in their profession of attachment to the cause of civil liberty, and the principles upon which our institutions are thought to rest, and that while we sympathize deeply with them in their sufferings for humanity, we glory and rejoice in the fact, that the old Puritan spirit seems awakening and girding herself for a contest with the powers of darkness; and we view these as the first drops of the coming storm, the first single combat, betokening the battle which is about to close between the hot fury of the Southern oppressor, and the calm, cool, but resistless onset of religious principle.

The Society then adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The discussion on the preceding resolutions was continued by Messrs. Phillips, Pierpont, Daniel Rickertson, Garrison, Burleigh, Foster, White, W. Channing and Lunt.

After a song from the Hutchinson Family, the Society adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

This session was chiefly occupied in discussion by Messrs. Hildreth, Phillips and Garrison. The Committee appointed at a previous annual meeting on the claim of Mr. Haskell, reported, and on motion of S. Phillips, their report was adopted. Adj.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

This session was partly occupied in raising funds; after which, Mr. Garrison offered the following resolution, which was sustained by himself and the Rev. Mr. Davis of Roxbury, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society is greatly cheered and strengthened by the continued and earnest co-operation of its Abolition friends in England, Scotland and Ireland; and that, in an especial manner, its thanks be offered to the Glasgow Emancipation Society and its supporters, for their active and faithful adherence to the glorious cause of universal emancipation.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution, which was discussed by himself, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont and Mr. Clapp, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That we view with inexpressible loathing and disgust the conduct of the clergy of this State, in tamely and silently acquiescing in the imprisonment of one of their number, for one of the very few noble deeds which do honor to the profession, and entitle them to a recognition as members of the human family.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society remains convinced, not only by general principles, but still more by its own cheering experience, of the necessity and benefit of organized and associated action; and recommends to all the towns, within the Commonwealth, the revival, so far as possible—no matter how few their numbers—of their town Societies.

Resolved, That this Society takes the first opportunity since the decision of the American Anti-Slavery Society, taking ground against any political union with Slaveholders, or support of the United States Constitution by voting or taking office under it, to express its acquiescence and hearty concurrence in that movement, and to record its conviction that in such a principle, and its fearless and constant exhibition, rest the best, if not the only hope of the Slave.

Resolved, That while we are too sad, in view of the past ten years of gag-law on the floor of Congress, to hope much for liberty from any efforts which party can or will make in her behalf—still, whether it be love of liberty or mere regard to decency, we cannot but rejoice that the day has come when the Congress of the United States are ashamed to be tyrants and to confess themselves afraid of free speech.

FRIDAY EVENING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr. Garrison moved the following resolutions, which, after speeches by the mover, C. L. Remond, Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a meeting of the people of Massachusetts has been summoned in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, to enter their solemn protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That this Society cordially responds to this summons, as in the highest degree important and timely, and especially as it is not made by any party or sect, as such, but to all the people.

Whereas, The question of the annexation of Texas is one in which every interest of the country is involved, and soars infinitely above all party considerations; therefore,

Resolved, That any attempt to make this question a party one, for the purpose of throwing odium upon those who are politically, constitutionally and religiously opposed to the annexation of Texas, or weakening the efforts making to prevent the consummation of this atrocious conspiracy to extend and perpetuate Slavery, deserves to meet with the righteous indignation and stern rebuke of every friend of freedom and equal rights.

Resolved, That the recent pretended change of opinion on the part of the Democratic leaders, in this State—after the solemn legislative pledge of the last winter against the foul plot of Texas annexation—into being the loud-mouthed supporters of the scheme, and the base attempt of the Morning Post, (the leading organ of the Democratic party,) to stigmatize the

approaching Faneuil Hall meeting as partaking of the character which that party has endeavored to appropriate to itself at the Hartford Convention, and to persuade our Democratic fellow-citizens not to give any countenance to that meeting—indicates a degree of brazen effrontery and a depth of political depravity never surpassed, if ever equalled, in the party annals of our Slavery-cursed country.

Resolved, That genuine Democracy never strikes hands with tyrants or the abettors of tyranny, but at all times, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, is for breaking the chains of the oppressed, and proclaiming liberty to all mankind.

The thanks of the Society for the use of the Representatives' Hall were then voted to the Legislature of Massachusetts, with instructions to the President of the Society to communicate the same to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

After a song from the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, the Society adjourned, sine die.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Seth Sprague, Duxbury, O. Gardner, Nantucket.

A. Robeson, New-Bedford, Samuel May, Leicester.

N. B. Borden, Fall River, Harris Cowdrey, Acton.

S. Lathrop, Cambridge, N. Webster, Haverhill.

George Hoyt, Athol, T. P. Locke, Barre.

A. Farnsworth, Groton, Wm. Bassett, Lynn.

J. Southwick, Boston, John C. Gore, Roxbury.

S. J. May, Lexington, John C. Gore, Roxbury.

Adin Ballou, Milford, Caroline Weston, New-Bedford.

J. M. Fiske, W. Brookfield, J. M. Spear, Weymouth.

J. T. Everett, Princeton, Z. Rhoades, N. Marlboro.

E. L. Capron, Uxbridge, W. B. Earle, Leicester.

J. Church, Springfield, B. Snow, Jr. Fitchburg.

H. G. Wood, Middleboro, G. Miles, Westminister.

W. B. Stone, Gardner, James N. Buffum, Lynn.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Boston.

TREASURER.

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Brookline.

AUDITOR.

EDMUND JACKSON, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John T. Hilton.

Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman.

John Rogers, Cornelius Brannan.

Anne W. Weston, Henry I. Bowditch.

Charles L. Remond, Robert F. Walcutt.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS.

Into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from 23d Jan. 1844, to 20th Jan. 1845, inclusive.

By Balance in Treasury, 23d Jan. 1844, \$289 25

Proceeds of Ladies' A. S. Fair, at Upton, 70 00

Amount of collections made at Annual Meeting, 71 65

Proceeds of Pic-Nic A. S. Fair, at Milford, 116 68

Donation from West Brookfield A. S. Society, 35 00

Rent received for part of Office, 25 Cornhill, 160 00

Proceeds of Ladies' A. S. Fair, at Weymouth, 106 86

Balance of Collections made for Western Conventions, received from Francis Jackson, Treasurer, 125 97

Collections made at Plymouth County Meeting, at Hanson, on 4th of July, 14 00

Amount of Collections made by Agents at the Hundred Conventions, together with Donations from individuals during the year, as published monthly in the Liberator, 1249 10

Amount received from Mass. A. S. Fair, 2089 58

Total amount of Receipts, including balance of old account, \$4417 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Sundry Bills of Expenses of Annual Meeting, \$77 62

Bill Printing 12th Annual Report of the Board, 86 30

Bill Paper for do, 52 20

Bill Printing Hand-bills for Hundred Conventions, 13 00

Services of Lunsford Lane, in attending do, 32 50

Use of Hall at sundry places, 26 75

Services of Parker Pillsbury, in attending Conventions, 54 00

" Sydney H. Gay, " " 109 50

" C. L. Remond, " " 120 00

" J. M. Spear, " " 108 00

" S. S. Foster, " " 120 00

" E. D. Hudson, " " 125 00

" Frederick Douglass, " " 142 00

" G. W. Stacy, " " 36 00

Cash paid Treasurer American A. S. Society, amount of F. Jackson's "pledge," 100 00

Expenses of Agents in attending Annual Meeting in New York, per order of Board, 30 00

Bill Printing for Agents, per General Agent's Bill, 14 00

Books purchased per order of Board, 32 00

Wm. M. Chase's Bill of Services, rendered in 1840 and 1841, 291 67

Rent of Office, 25 Cornhill, 243 75

Loan to New Hampshire A. S. Society, from Proceeds of Fair, by order of the Board, 100 00

Sundry Bills of Expenses of Fair, 72 00

POETRY.

The following effusion was sent for publication in our last number, in order to anticipate the State gathering at Faneuil Hall on the 29th instant, but was received too late for that purpose.

[For the Liberator.]

WOMAN'S RESPONSE.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

Written on reading an 'Appeal to the People of Massachusetts on the Texas Question,' from 'a Massachusetts Freeman.'

Rally ye, young men and old,
Be not at your altars dumb:
Sons of fathers brave and bold,
Will ye meanly now succumb?
To the rescue—rally ye all,
Listen to a 'Freeman's' call.
Gather 'neath the stripes we wear,
For the freedom we demand;
Stripes upon your hearts are,
And each star a burning brand!
Mockery in their brightest flame,
Circling round Oppression's name!
SLAVERY! shall its thongs be prest,
Deeper in our bleeding wounds?
Blacker shame infuse the breast,
By extending thus its bounds!
Tame will ye bear the rod
Of the tyrant—accuses or God?
Shall we be for aye the scorn
Of the crowned nations round?
Freedom's shrines, as freemen born,
Let no despot's power surround.
By Bunker's height—what!—will ye kneel,
And be fettered neck and heel?
Once again the scroll unfold,
Written with your fathers' blood;
To the letter firmly hold,
Stand your ground as erst they stood.
Let no foreign power unite
To wrest away your native right.
Woman hath a feeble tone,
Feebler powers of daring too;
But she urges you as one,
Boldly now to fight it through;
Nor as cravens at a word,
Crouch before the Southern lord!
Fight it through!—nay, not with steel,
Marshaled as the Britons came;
Spartans dare ye, Spartans feel,
When Oppression's wrongs inflame,
Children of the May-Flower flock,
Ne'er forget ye Plymouth rock!
Rally ye, a mighty host—
Shout dissent in 'thunder tones'—
Shall New-England's voice be lost,
From her mounds of patriot bones?
Early was it loudest heard—
First in noble deed and word.
Gather, ye our ancient sires,
Round the spot where Warren fell—
Kindle there your beacon fires,
That shall guard our altars well.
Let not Slavery's deadly stain
Longer on your hands remain.
Waverer Cottage, Lowell, Jan. 6

TO A NEW VISITANT.

BY J. H. WILKES.

Welcome, dear child, with all a father's blessing,
To thy new sphere of motion, light, and life!
After the long suspense, the fear distressing,
Love's strong subduing strife.
Sealed with the smile of Him who made the Morning,
Though to the matron charge of Eve consigned,
Com'at thou, my radiant babe, the mystic dawning
Of one more deathless mind.
'Tis a strange world, they say, and full of trouble,
Wherein thy destined course is to be run;
Where joy is deemed a shadow, peace a bubble,
And true bliss known to none.
Yet to high destinies it leads—to nature's
Glorious, and pure, and beautiful, and mild—
Shapes all impassive to decay, with features
Lovelier than thine, fair child!
To winged Beatitudes, for ever tending,
Rank above rank, to the bright source of bliss,
And, in ecstatic vision, still blending
Their grateful love with His.
Then, if thou'rt launched in this benign direction,
We will not sorrow that thy path is past:
Come! many a picture waits thy young inspection,
Each lovelier than the last.
What shall it be? On Earth, in Air, in Ocean,
A thousand things are sparkling, to excite
Thy hope, thy fear, thy wonder, or devotion,
Heaven's rich delight.
Wilt thou, when Reason has her star implanted
On thy fair brow, with Galileo soar?
Rave with Lianous through the woods, or haunted
Be by more cherished lore?
Shall sky-taught Painting, with her ardent feeling,
Her rainbow pencil to thy hand commit?
Or shall the quivered spells be thine, revealing
The polished shafts of Wit?
Or, to thy fascinated eye, her mirror
Shall the witching Poesy delight to turn,
And strike her war to every brilliant error
Glanced from her magic urn?
Heed her not, darling! she will smile benignly,
So she may win thy inexperienced ear;
But the fond tales she warbles so divinely,
Will cost thee many a tear.
She has a Castle, where in death-like slumbers,
Full of wild dreams, she casts her slaves; some break,
After long hunt, their golden chains; but numbers
Never with sense awake.
She it was, dear, who in Greek story acted
Such tragic woes; who, in the grape's disguise,
Choked sweet Anacreon, Sappho's soul distracted,
And sacred old Homer's eyes:
Tasso she tortured; Savage unbelieving;
O'er Falconer's bones the matted sea-weed spread;
Chatterton poisoned; Otway starved; and blended
White with the early dead.
She too, with many a smile, thy sire has flattered,
Promising flowers, and fame, and gardens rare;
Till youth was past, and then, he found, she scattered
Her vows and wreaths in air.
Shun, then, the Syren; spurn her laurelled elixir,
Though the bright nectar dance above the brim;
Lost should she seize thee in her madd'ning malice,
And tear thee limb from limb!
Bat, to selecter influences, my beauty
Pay thy young vows,—to Truth, that ne'er beguiles,
Virtue, fixed Faith, and unpretending Duty,
Whose frowns beat Fancy's smiles!
Look on me, love, that in those radiant glances
Thy future tastes and fortunes I may trace—
O'er them alternate shade and sunshine passes,
Enhancing every grace.
Peace is there yet, and purity, and pleasure;
With a fond yearning, o'er the lovers I look;
But the idyl—farewell the enchanting treasure!
Closed is the starry look!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

O! the strength of woman's love!
O! the reach of woman's power!
In the moonlight bowers a dove,
A lone in danger's hour,
No joy her smile may fail to grace;
No care that smile may not efface.

REFORMATORY.

CLERICAL HANGMEN.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Will you allow me to express my views in your paper, in relation to the Petition addressed to the Massachusetts Legislature last winter, on the subject of the abolition of capital punishment, or some arrangements in regard to its administration? My name was put to that petition, and published with others in your paper. Very soon after I left Massachusetts for a residence in this State and place. Very much to my surprise, I have learned, within a few months, that my signature to that petition has been made the occasion of awakening suspicion of my soundness in the orthodox faith, which I profess, and of my claims to fellowship as a Christian minister. Some of my ministerial brethren have neglected to treat me as such; and, on public occasions, have for this reason treated me with the utmost coldness and marked neglect. One minister who occupies a conspicuous station, remarked to me, that he would not have invited me to occupy his pulpit last winter, had he previously known that I had signed such a petition—that he deemed that petition an insult to the ministry, so intended by the signer, and those who signed it; though he acknowledged that if it had originated from another source, in language precisely the same, it would not be an insult to ministers. I do not profess to know the intentions of others, in signing that petition. The divine prerogative of searching the hearts of others, I lay no claim to. But this I know and confess, that, in signing that petition, my object was not to insult ministers, nor any body else; but to present before the Legislature an important subject. Insult the ministers as a distinct class of men, myself one of that body! By no means. Though I am a minister, (and pray me for saying it,) no man more highly esteems Christian ministers than myself. Their true position is elevated, influential, responsible and trying. The course of the minister, who is true to his object, is a sublime one—who, in sweet fellowship with God, and all that is good, moves erect amid all that may tempt him to swerve from rectitude. His object is to do his utmost to effect a reconciliation between a revolted world and God; and, of course, as included in this object, a reconciliation of man to his fellow-man, the world over. Let not the whole mass of ministers be condemned, because some, yes, many may prove false to their professed object and principles. Let those who act well their part be honored; while those who 'steal the livings of the court of heaven to serve the devil in'—who baptize into the Christian name, and fellowship it as a Christian institution, that 'sum of all villainies,' SLAVERY! be faithfully rebuked and reprobated.

I wish to say a word in reference to the object of the petition. This I understand to be twofold: either to abolish capital punishment, or, if this be deemed 'inconsistent with the public welfare, and an infringement of the law of God,' to change the most material circumstances in relation to its administration.

It appears to me to be agreeable to the approving will of God, that civil government should exist on earth; that God has granted a right to mankind to frame and administer such a government; in subordination, however, to the great principles of the divine government. God has not given, by direct revelation to mankind, every specific statute they need, in all states of society; but he has given certain great principles of rectitude. Statutes in harmony with these may be enacted and proper penalties annexed, to meet the exigencies of society. In the administration of such a government, I admit, in certain cases, life may be taken as a punishment of crime; in such cases only, where it is necessary to secure the rights and interests of obedient subjects from further invasion. To such a government, God has granted all the power of every kind necessary to accomplish its grand design—viz. to make obedient subjects good and happy. Good, by framing laws, obedience to which shall be right moral action; and happy, by affording them protection in the enjoyment of their rights.

The sole condition of happiness, under the divine government, and all governments based on the same principles, is obedience. Disobedience, under the government of God, is the forfeiture of the right of existence. If the disobedient is permitted to live, it is mere sufferance, or grace, or reprieve. 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die.' Holding these views, without going into all the variety of weighty arguments in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, I would say, that the abolition of capital punishment, and the substitution of imprisonment, better accords with the gracious spirit of the gospel, and the improved state of society.

The Mosaic system was a system of exact retribution, where every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward. 'The law came by Moses, but grace and truth by Jesus Christ.' The apostle Paul represents the Mosaic system as having no glory, compared with the gospel, by reason of the glory of the gospel that excelleth. The grace of the gospel tells the sinner live, and gives him a chance to recover his lost character, to become holy, and rise to the joys of a better world. The first murderer, Cain, was permitted to live. If civil government now allow the criminal to live, shut up in prison, so long as he is an unsafe person to live in society, and give him a chance to reform under the gracious ministrations of the gospel, I cannot see any divine command binding on us, under the gospel, will be violated, nor the spirit of the religion of our blessed Saviour outraged.

But if our legislators in their wisdom deem the abolition of capital punishment unsafe or unscriptural, then I would pray them to grant the other part of the prayer of the petition, and select the executioner from a new class, and appoint a new place and time. Let the executioner be taken from that class of ministers who are conscientious in the belief that capital punishment is both scriptural and expedient. Let the place be as sacred and the time for the execution as sacred as can be found—that all the circumstances may invest the taking of human life with the deepest solemnity.

In addition, I would have it enacted that where a criminal is to be executed the time when should be published, and all the ministers in the State shall be requested to preach on the subject, that the deepest possible moral impression against crime may be produced throughout community. In this bloody world, where human life is so often wantonly thrown away—where battle-fields have been so fearfully common—the taking of it, under ordinary circumstances, produces very little effect. If life must be taken as a penalty for crime, let it not be done in sport; but let every circumstance be such as shall deeply impress the public mind with the value and sacredness of human life, and with a deep abhorrence of the crime that demands the sacrifice.

Yours, in the bonds of humanity,
SUMNER LINCOLN.
Jamaica, Vt. Dec. 30, 1844.

FROM THE HANGMAN.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Article 1st. The name of this Association shall be the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Article 2d. The object of this Society shall be to procure the abolition of Capital Punishment in this Commonwealth, and to influence public opinion upon the subject of Capital Punishment throughout the world. It shall seek to accomplish this object by lectures, publications, conventions, correspondence, petitions to legislative bodies, and by all the means proper for influencing public opinion.

Article 3d. The officers of this Association shall be a President, thirteen Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of seven members.

Article 4th. The President, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Standing Committee, shall be resident in

or near Boston, and shall constitute an executive board, of which five members shall be a quorum, with authority to fill vacancies.

Article 5th. There shall be a meeting held in Boston, in the month of January, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of other business—to be called by the executive board, who shall, from time to time, call such other meetings and conventions as they shall believe desirable. They shall audit the account of the Treasurer, and present a report of their doings at each annual meeting. It shall also be their duty, generally to concern themselves as they shall judge best to secure the objects of the Society.

Article 6th. Any person may become a member of this Society who is favorable to its general objects.

Article 7th. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of the majority of the members present.

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment:

President.

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

Vice Presidents.

ELLIS GRAY LORING, Suffolk county.

AMASA WALKER, Worcester.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Middlesex.

ASA T. NEWHALL, Essex.

ANDREW ROBESON, Bristol.

THOMAS MACY, Nantucket and

county.

GEORGE T. DAVIS, Franklin county.

WM. B. CALHOUN, Hampden.

GEORGE W. STERLING, Berkshire.

DAVID MACK, Hampshire.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Norfolk.

SETH CROWELL, Barnstable.

ICHABOD MORTON, Plymouth.

Secretaries.

WALTER CHANNING,

CHARLES SPEAR.

Treasurer.

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Standing Committee.

E. H. CHAPIN.

JOHN PIERPONT.

JAMES F. CLARK.

J. A. ANDREW.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT.

EDWARD F. HEAD.

UJAH RITCHIE.

THE BLOODY SOUTH.

Here is a catalogue of horrible enormities and crimes committed in the slaveholding regions within a few weeks! They are striking illustrations of southern manners and morals.

Terrible Tragedy.—A son murdered by a father.—A most horrible and aggravated murder was perpetrated on Christmas day, in the village of Madison, Virginia, by a father murdering his son in his own blood. It appears that the son, Edmund Mahone, between 23 and 25 years of age, with the remainder of the family, was sitting at the dinner table, when some trivial dispute arose between him and his father, Banks Mahone. The old man then stepped up behind his son, and, with a large knife, stabbed him through the breast bone to the heart. The father is lodged in Amherst jail, awaiting his trial before the probate tribunal.

A Murder most foul.—Last night about eleven o'clock, an inquest was held on the body of a man found dead in the house of Francis Nolan, in Charles street, opposite the depot. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased came to the house of Mr. Nolan on Sunday night, by the 11 o'clock train, that he roomed with a person who had been in the house for some five weeks, and who gave his name as Henry McCarty. After he retired, nothing more was heard of him until about half-past 8 o'clock last night, when the door of the room was forced, and he was found entirely dead, lying in the bed. His throat was cut sufficient to cause death; and his skull on the right side was fractured by an axe, which was found under his bed. The murderer is supposed to be the man McCarty, who left last night in the Philadelphia train at eight o'clock. The murdered man is named Paul Roux, and from his letters, and his friends of the Old Ship in the Old Fellow, he belonged to the house of Mr. Roux, in the South. He belonged to Oculme Encampment, No. 2, at Macomb.—Balt. Sun.

FATAL AFFAY.—A man by the name of Evan Parker of Hamilton county in this State, was killed a few days since by Lemuel Harvey, of the same county. The parties met in the public road, where an quarrel about their hands was renewed. Parker making the attack with a Bowie knife, which Harvey created from his hand, and in turn inflicted the deadly wound.—Nash. (Tenn.) Whig.

Desperate Affray.—Five or six patrols made a descent upon a large gathering of negroes in the 'quarter,' on the plantation of Mr. John Thompson, about three miles from this city, on Saturday night, the 25th ult. Upon gaining admittance they were told that the negroes were informed that runaways alone were sought for, and none others would be disturbed. Scarcely were the words spoken, when the first man who entered was knocked down, and as each of the others followed, they were shot in the back, and very severely beaten. Finding themselves completely overpowered, (there being a very large number of the patrols, and a hundred or more of the negroes,) the negroes retreated, the negroes following after them, crying kill them! The negroes appear to have been all armed, but very ill armed, for one of the patrols likened the snapping of pistols at them from the porch of the house, to the flashing of fire flies in August.

In an attempt to take one of the negroes on Monday, the officer was seriously injured, and but for the assistance of others, would not have succeeded.—Nashville Banner.

The Murderers Caught.—We noticed a few days since, the murder of an old man named Kimmick, and the burning of the house in which he was killed, near Y'all's Grove, Jefferson county, Ala. A letter from that neighborhood, received by last night's mail, informs us of the apprehension of the murderers, and the confession of one of their number. Five negroes were concerned, viz: Tom, belonging to Mr. Perry Abner, to Mr. F. S. Conner, to Mr. C. A. Washington, to Mr. Taylor, and Sam to Mr. Applebury. The fifth also belonged to Mr. Taylor. Sam made a confession, implicating them all. Property was found on Sam. No other evidence has been obtained against them. They were committed to Hillsboro jail.—St. Louis Repub. Let. int.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—George O. Blinn, charged with the murder of John Combs, on the 21st December, in the neighborhood of his plantation, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, was arrested on Saturday evening by the Police of the Second Municipality, on board the steamer Elizabeth, for murder, and other crimes. A letter from the authorities of the Parish. Young Combs was a son of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., and it was recollected, was the first to narrate to the public the horrors of the ill-fated Santa Fe Expedition, of which he was a member. The cause which led to the death of young Combs, was a misunderstanding which existed between him and O'Blinn, who was a plantation in the same parish. On the day of the murder, O'Blinn was returning to his plantation on horse-back, when he was accosted by O'Blinn, and told him to prepare himself. Combs immediately dismounted, but before he could draw his pistol, was shot by O'Blinn with a double-barreled gun, the charges from both barrels passing through his head.—New Orleans Free, Jan. 6.

HORRID MURDER.—Our city has again been the scene of a most atrocious and horrid murder, and we submit the following particulars of the transaction, as correctly as we can gather them.

On Monday night, it seems that a man named McDermott had a quarrel with Mrs. Julia Williams, living in a small shanty on St. Joseph, between St. Michael and St. Francis streets, and after exchanging a few words with her, proceeded to beat her most unmercifully with a club, about the head, face and breast, until she, being unable to stand, sank on the floor in a state of complete exhaustion, and apparent lifelessness. The deceased seemed to recover, and returned to her home, and was not seen again until about nine o'clock, yesterday morning, Mrs. Williams died, and the jury summoned by the Coroner to ascertain the cause of her death, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from blows inflicted on her person by said Charles McDermott.—Mobile Tribune, Jan. 8.

Mysteries.—A man, on horseback, passed through Campbellton, Jackson county, Florida, on Monday, the 16th ult.; in the course of an hour or two, a gentleman passing the same road, found, within a mile of Campbellton, the traveler's horse, bridle, saddle and saddle-bags, and could discover nothing of the owner. The citizens immediately turned out in search of him.

and his body was found on Thursday thereafter, in an old field, about a mile from Campbellton, not far from where his horse was first discovered. A rope was found around his neck, suspended from a bush, a knife in his hand, and his throat partially cut.

A Shocking Story.—The Milton, N. C. Chronicle, of the 15th inst. says:—Turner Johnson, of Kings, was abashedly murdered by his daughter (about 12 years of age), on the night of the 6th inst. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated—found one about that little girl—threatened to kill her if she did not kill him—she did so before the fire; when the girl approached him and, with a knife, and with one blow, split his skull open! The daughter has been committed to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers, but nothing surprises us now-a-days.

Base Murder.—On the 2d inst. a desperado, who was under indictment in Alabama, and had fled to Raymond, Miss., by the name of Granberry, shot Dr. Ball, who had been sent on to demand him. The doctor died immediately. His son, who was in company, fired on Granberry, but missed his aim, when G. snatched a pistol at him and ran; was pursued by young Ball, who inflicted a severe wound in the back of Granberry, and would have killed him with a knife, had he not been taken off. The assassin was re-arrested by the Sheriff, and lodged in jail.

At Raleigh, N. C., last week, two citizens were attacked by two ruffians, and so severely injured that one of them, Mr. Joseph Holloman, of Johnston County, died in a few days of his wounds. The alleged purpose of the attack was robbery, for which the perpetrators have been held to bail.

Murder and Arson.—A man by the name of Kimmick, who kept a small store near Valle's Mines, in Jefferson county, Missouri, was murdered about a fortnight ago, and, after the murder had been committed, the house was set on fire. The perpetrators of the outrage had not been apprehended at the last accounts. Money was supposed to have been the object of the murder.

We learn from a letter to a gentleman in this city (says the Savannah Sun), that, in St. Peter's Parish, Louisiana, a man, a resident of that place, between Robert and Mr. Bolden, on Christmas day, in which Mr. Bolden stabbed the heart with a knife, causing almost instant death.

Painful Rumor.—There was a painful rumor in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 24th inst., that a difficulty recently occurred between some of the students and professors of the Centenary College, in Miss., and one of the professors was killed. We hope it may not be well founded.—Balt. Sun.

Murder.—A fight occurred between two negro men on the 24th inst. near the place, which ended in one of them being stabbed with a knife, causing his death in ten minutes. The murderer is in jail.—Escanorial (La.) Journal.

John B. Notrebe, an interesting youth, was killed at the Post of Arkansas, on the 24th ult. by Etienne Vaugine. A writer, giving an account of it to the Gazette, says, 'it was murder, and that the aggressor is in the custody of the sheriff.'—Little Rock Banner.

A negro Killed.—A negro belonging to Mr. Allen Barnes, of Columbia, Marion county, Miss., was found dead in the woods, in the vicinity of that place, with a bullet hole in his head. The cause of his death was made by one of the citizens of that county, and his known hostility to the owner of the negro, with other corroborating circumstances, have caused suspicions to be rested upon him; but he has stated, and was positively informed, that he shot the negro very early in the morning, before it was light enough to distinguish clearly one object from another, mistaking his head for a wild turkey!—Pleasant (Miss.) Free Press.

Stabbing.—On the 24th ult., in Lafayette, East Alabama, a man named George Brown wounded another named Miller, cutting him dangerously in the abdomen with a knife. A moment later, Brown stabbed himself severely in the thigh, the knife penetrating to the bone. The whole was in a drunken frolic.

On the 24th ult., in the same county, (Chambers), Benjamin Stalaker inflicted a desperate wound upon the person of St. Louis, a colored man, who was cutting him completely across the lower part of the abdomen. The wound was considered dangerous.

The East Alabama, of the 25th ult. published at Lafayette, Ala., says: 'A rencounter took place in the village of Wickerville last Friday, between J. H. Lightfoot and Green Harville, in which the former discharged both barrels of a double barreled gun at the latter, four or five shots were fired, though it is thought that Harville will recover, notwithstanding the severity of his wounds.'

Murder.—Early in December last, Andrew Montgomery, Sheriff of Jasper county, while travelling in the public road from Hickman's Ferry to Zavalla, in that county, was waylaid and shot by one Spikes and his two sons. Montgomery lived several hours after receiving the wound, and related all the circumstances.—New Orleans Bee.

Affray.—At Columbia, La., a few days since, an attack, said to be entirely unprovoked, was made by Dr. E. Regan upon Dr. J. M. B. Thompson, with a bowie knife, which Dr. F. was severely wounded, but it is thought he may recover. Regan made his escape.

An Affray.—An unfortunate rencounter took place at night in this village, between a colored man (Miss) Republican of the 14th ult., between A. L. Fenner, Esq. and B. F. Herbert, Esq. Sheriff of this county, in which the latter gentleman was dangerously wounded by the ball of a pistol which was fired by the former.

A duel was lately fought between Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, and Mr. Yancy of Alabama, members of the present Congress, a short distance from Bladenburg. Neither of them was hurt, and a place near the vacant air, and Mr. Y's ground. 'Honor' was satisfied, and the parties shook hands. An ineffectual attempt was made in the House of Representatives to censure the guilty parties.

Affair of Honor.—A hostile meeting was had between Mr. Thomas Butler King and Mr. Charles Spalding, on Monday, the 6th inst. at Amelia Island. Weapons, pistols—distance, ten paces. Two shots were fired, without effect, when the parties exchanged friendly salutations. The difficulty originated from some circumstances connected with the recent canvass of the two gentlemen while candidates for Congress before the people of this District.—Savannah Republic, Friday.

Fatal Duel in St. Mary, La.—We learn from the Arkansas Gazette of the 21st inst. that a fatal duel was fought, three days previous, at a place near Pattersonville. The parties were J. M. Fournier and Eugene Vapille, the distance fifty paces, with guns, and at the third fire the former fell with a ball in his shoulder, and survived but a few hours.

Duel.—The Galveston News of the 10th inst. relates the particulars of a duel, fought at the navy yard at that place on the 21st, between lieutenant Robert and Usher of the United States, senior Woodbury. Single shots only were exchanged, without injury to either party, after which, the affair was amicably adjusted.

Duel.—An affair of honor came off yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, near the river. The parties were Lieut. Durale, of the Navy, and Dr. Mosby, of Virginia—the weapons shot guns, distance thirty paces—seconds, Mr. Bache, of New-Orleans, and Capt. Hodge, of the city. Two shots were fired without any damage being done to either of the principals. The quarrel grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Durale, who was the challenging party.—Cin. Enq.

Fire at Hampden (Me.) and Loss of Lives.—The fire referred to in a part of our edition yesterday morning was in Hampden, on the Augusta road. It was in the dwelling of Mr. Chester Wells, which was consumed. Our correspondent states that a boy standing, which are said to have been built many years before Virginia, was colonized.

John Cankins, of Lorraine, in this county, killed with an axe, near the Huddle in that town, a bear weighing 500 lbs; length 5 feet ten inches; width across the shoulders and hips 2 feet, and measured around the neck 2 feet and 8 inches.

The Cambridge Advertiser mentions the recent case of a young woman, who, being frightened by a companion who appeared suddenly before her in a hideous mask, fell into fits, became a lunatic, and died in a few days.

Genuine gash, when burned upon a red-hot shovel, leaves a white ash of phosphate of lime and magnesia. The specific gravity of good French gunpowder is seldom more than 1.65, water being 1.00.

The Gateshead Observer publishes the details of eight colliery explosions in Durham and Northumberland (Eng.) since 1812, by which 553 lives were lost. This is exclusive of similar accidents in which the number of victims was under 50 each.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1845.
George Benedict, a colored seaman, aged 45 years, a native of Westchester county, New-York, died on board the U. S. ship Decatur, at sea, on the 23d Dec. 1844.

Stereotype plates of iron are now made in Germany. A Bible printed on a set of these has been sold for twenty-six cents a copy!

A poor and worthy shoemaker, of the name of Hoover, who lives at Port Carbon, Pa. has received a bequest from Germany, of one million and a half of dollars.

Isaac T. Hopper, the well-known philanthropist, has been appointed agent of the N. Y. Society for the Reformation of discharged convicts. A judicious appointment.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF US.

A Montreal paper, after noticing the case of Miss Webster, and others of a similar character, has the following remarks:—

'Glorious land of liberty! Ministers of the gospel in towns, and a Christian female about to be dragged to the bar, and tried as a felon! The offence—what? Aiding men to obtain their freedom—their birthright! We beg to recommend an addition to the proceedings in Southern courts of justice. Let the clerk be directed to read aloud, immediately after the delivery of the charge to the jury, the following passage from the celebrated Declaration of Independence:—

'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!—After hearing this, let the jury consider the verdict.'

Christian brethren—dwellers in the States—you deplore this evil, and some of you are exerting yourselves most piously for its removal. Be not disheartened; be not slow. Cry aloud and spare not, lest judgments, sore and long, fall upon the land.

MOROCCHIAN CHRISTIANITY. The Biblical Recorder, a Baptist paper, published at Raleigh, N. C. thus notices the expulsion of the Hon. Mr. Hoar from South Carolina, by a Charleston mob:

'It is quite clear to our mind, however, that the Hon. Mr. Hoar received just about the treatment which he deserved. Such barefaced and outrageous insolence ought to be decisively rebuked; and in such cases, generally, nothing less than a 'Paddy's hint' will suffice.'

'A Paddy's hint,' it is well understood, is a kick—and we are not surprised that an editor who justifies slavery from the Bible, should be in favor of kicking the men, no matter how commissioned, who seek to vindicate the claims of the oppressed. When the professed teachers of religion thus become the apologists of mob violence, it shows to what an extent the religion of the land has become corrupted by slavery.—Hartford Freeman.

THOMAS W. DORN.—We learn from the Providence Transcript, that the Rhode Island Legislature, on Friday, passed an act to liberate Thomas W. Dorn, on condition that he will go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. The Transcript states in regard to the act, that:

'The Warden of the State Prison is empowered by it to communicate the act to the prisoner, and if he signifies his willingness to take the oath, to conduct him before the Court.'

The Supreme Court meets at Kingston on the 2d of February, and at Providence on the 14th of March.

'The act does not restore him to the rights of citizenship, should he ever avail himself of its provisions. The effect of it, as one of his friends says, is only to extend the limits of the State Prison.'